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THE LARVA OF PHIPROSOPUS CALLITRICHOIDES.

By E. DAECKE.

Bright mahogany red; sparsely pubescent, apparently naked; about the second and last abdominal segments of a somewhat lighter shade. A fine ochraceous dorsal line on the first thoracic segment extending over the head and widening at the mouth parts. From the fourth, fifth and sixth abdominal segments, laterally, a light salmon-colored band, each converging toward the dorsum into a patch. A gray band indistinctly defined from the fourth segment, terminating V-shaped, of dark brown color between the seventh and eighth segments. This V being bordered by a fine silvery line on the seventh segment, inside of which is a dark mahogany spot. A similar silvery line and mahogany-colored spot on the fourth segment. First segment with a slight dorsal elevation. Second segment with a 7-8 mm. long process inclined forward and curled at the tip, rarely straight. A pale flesh colored band before the dark-brown apex. Third segment with a 3 mm. long, bright mahogany process curling backward. First pair of abdominal legs wanting. Length, about 26 mm.

Food-plant.—*Smilax rotundifolium*.

When at rest the larva is S-shaped. The head and thoracic segments are held at right angles upward, and the three last segments are also uplifted. It very much resembles in color and shape a ragged and withered edge of a fresh leaf. The caterpillar spins a cocoon on the stems of the plant near the base or on the ground near by. The cocoon is usually covered with long pieces of small twigs, giving the appearance of the sac of a caddis-fly larva. The moth when at rest resembles a small dried leaf, the pale oblique line of the brown fore wings resembling the vein of the leaf. The larvæ were found August 25; pupated August 30 and the moth emerged the following June.